BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. NO. 122.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, of the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from the North.

MOBILE, July 28.—A special dispatch of the 22d says that the Memphis *Argus* of the 24th reports Thornton's regiment at Plattsburg, Md. Refugees represent him moving northward towards the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. His force is estimated at two thousand and rapidly increasing by accessions from the people.

The rebels are threatening Fort Scott. Five thousand of Price's men are supposed to be in Missouri.

Stanton has not resigned. Semmes has not been demanded of the English government.

Sherman claims a victory on the 20th and the capture of five thousand prisoners.

Five thousand rebels crossed into Maryland on the 22d.

Lincoln's refusal to entertain peace propositions is reported to have a damaging effect on his re-election.

Henderson, Ky., is filled by guerillas and a fight is going on.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 28.—Public interest is again directed to the North side of James river, below Deep Bottom, by the presence of a large portion of Grant's army, sent over for the supposed purpose of preventing our field batteries from firing on their transports.

Yesterday morning, under cover of the fog a force of Yankees flanked and captured four guns of the Rockbridge artillery.

During the past two or three days sharp skirmishing has taken place.

Active operations in that quarter (Deep Bottom) are anticipated.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 28.—A special dispatch from Harrisonburg, dated 26th, says our forces met the enemy near Winchester on Sunday afternoon. Breckinridge and Gordon's Division were chiefly engaged. The former led the skirmish line. The enemy soon broke and fled in all directions. We pursued them to Bunker Hill, 12 miles below Winchester and captured from fifteen hundred to two thousand prisoners. The enemy burnt their wagons and threw away their arms. It was a worse stampede and rout than the first Manassas battle. The victory was complete. Prisoners are still coming in. Our loss in killed and wounded is not more than fifty or sixty. Only ten or fifteen killed. The force of the enemy is estimated at 16,000.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 28.—A telegram from General Early states that the Yankees have retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, losing over 200 wagons and abandoning 12 caissons. Our forces hold Monterey. The Yankees retreated in great disorder.

From the North side of James river there is nothing, except that the enemy's cavalry are on the Charles City road. Everything is stagnant in front. The enemy came upon one of our brigades rather unexpected yesterday on the North side of James river, causing them to give back hastily, in doing which four pieces of our artillery fell into the enemy's hands

Election Returns.

LYNCHBURG, July 28.—The following is the aggregate vote of the North Carolina soldiers here: For Governor Vance 243; Holden 18.

PETERSBURG, July 28.—Twenty-fifth Regiment—Vance 313, Holden 87; Cumming's Battery—Vance 26, Holden none; Rowan artillery—Vance 157, Holden none.

GOLDSBORO', July 28.—Vance 192, Holden 2. In Kinston the vote is Vance 551, Holden 36, with several more companies to hear from.

From Georgia.

MACON, July 28.—Gov. Brown to-day issued a proclamation ordering aliens in the State who refuse to volunteer in defence of the State, which affords them protection, to leave the State within ten days, without orders from Confederate officers attempting to protect them from active service, (favorites in civil pursuits,) when the State needs all able to bear arms in front of the enemy, cannot be respected by State officers, while it is not his purpose to conflict with the Confederate government. In providing all necessary support of the army, he will execute the laws of the State and compel all detailed persons attending to ordinary business to aid in repelling the enemy. He denies that the Confederate government has the right to divest the State of jurisdiction over her military by mustering into service and detailing them to remain at home engaged in their common avocations. All persons claiming exemptions by the Confederate government must be exempted by State authority, which must state that their services are indispensably necessary.

[From the Petersburg Express of Monday.]

FROM THE FRONT.

Officers and others in position to know, have become either such indifferent observers, or positive "know nothings," in regard to matters along the lines, that it is no easy task now to get up an article "from the front." Yesterday all our enquiries for information from that direction met with the almost universal response, "nothing whatever of interest transpiring along the lines to-day." So far as city ears could judge, yesterday was one among the dullest days in warlike matters that we have experienced since the siege of Petersburg commenced. But we have positive information that there was some picket firing yesterday, and that an occasional mortar shell found its way into the trenches on both sides of the line. We could learn of no casualties on our side, and we have no means of ascertaining what damage was done among the enemy, but until informed to the contrary, we can at least indulge the hope, that as shell were made to kill and maim, and as this is the peculiar office of the minnie also, some of the invaders were, by yesterday's operations, either placed under the sod or entered upon the hospital lists.

AN EFFORT TO EXCHANGE.

We understand that an effort was made to get up an exchange on Saturday by some of our boys, by exhibiting the "Extra" containing the glad tidings from Atlanta. Upon exhibiting the words "Daily Express—Extra," the Yankees spurned the offer, and turned upon their heels; but subsequently, upon exposing to view the rather taking caption, which indicated that Sherman had been somewhat roughly handled, the Yankee pickets evidently changed their minds and exhibited considerable anxiety to exchange. Now was the time for our boys to put on airs, so imitating the Yankees, they assumed a most supercilious air, and peremptorily declined an exchange. It was soon ascertained, however, they had by some means obtained the news, for one fellow had the temerity to mount the breastworks and bawl out—"You have give Sherman the devil, have you?"

GRANT'S REPORTED DEATH.

The question of Grant's death was again agitated yesterday. Several asserted very positively that the event had been announced in the New York "Herald," and that they had seen such and such an officer, who had seen somebody else that had certainly read it in the "Herald." But in no case could we confront the individual who had read it himself, or who could name the date of the "Herald" containing the information. We have never from the first day we heard it, placed the slightest confidence in the report, and we certainly place none in it now. We would advise all to dismiss the idea. There is not a particle of truth in it. But even if it were correct, the circumstance would not benefit the South. Since we have Yankees to fight, probably it were better that Grant should be at their head than any other man. Certainly no predecessor of his, has absorbed so large a number of Yankee soldiers in so short a time, and certainly no one General has necessitated so many calls for soldiers from Lincoln, and so large a single draft as 500,000, at any one time.

THE ENEMY'S OUTRAGES.

Many have expressed the opinion that the diabolical outrages of the enemy in Prince George, heretofore reported, have been exaggerations.—All that have been recorded or referred to in this journal, have come from such reliable sources, that we could not doubt their truth. To-day, we have it in our power to place before the readers of the *Express* an acknowledgment of one of these outrages, on the part of the enemy. It will be seen by reference to another column, that one of the most estimable ladies in Prince George county has been subjected to a terrible indignity. That the perpetrators in this instance have expiated their heinous offence with their lives, is some satisfaction; but how many have been thus outraged, who will never allow the grievous offence to reach the public ear? How many will shrink from the ide of seeking a redress of their wrongs from Yankee officers for fear of more brutal treatment?

LATEST.

Deserters who came in last evening, say Grant is certainly mining, and has been engaged in this underground business for some time.

They say also, that he is strengthening his works on our extreme right. This is Grant's weak point, he having been twice flanked in that direction, with considerable loss.

These deserters state further, that the Yankees have been up for two or three nights past, expecting an attack. So far they have lost their sleep, and gained nothing.

* * *

THE EXPRESSION OF DRESS.—Women are more like flowers than we think. In their dress and adornment they express their natures, as the flowers do their petals and colors. Some women are the modest daisies and violets—they never look or feel better than when dressed in a morning wrapper. Others are not themselves unless they can come out in gorgeous dyes, like the tulip or the bush rose. Who has not seen women just like white lillies? We know several double marigolds and poppies. There are women fit only for velvets, like the dahlias; others are graceful and airy, like azaleas. Now and then you see hollyhocks and sunflowers. When women are free to dress as they like, uncontrolled by others and not limited by their circumstances they do not fail to express their true characters, and dress becomes a form of expression very genuine and useful.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.—The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will address the people as follows:

At Thyatyra Church, Rowan Co., Sunday, July 31.
" Salisbury (at Court,) Tuesday, Aug. 2.
" Hillsboro, Friday, " 5.

Hillsboro and Salisbury papers please copy till 5th August. July 25-15a.

LOST,

On the train between Morrisville and Raleigh on the 27th of July my pocket book containing several valuable Co. B, 66th N. C. Regiment. Said pocket book is a large papers among which is a furlough for J. J. Leonard, calf skin one natural color of leather.

A suitable reward will be paid for its delivery to me at Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C.

July 29-2t* DAVID YARBROUGH.

NOTICE.

I HAVE 10,000 CIGARS WHICH I WILL SELL IN accordance with the times.

Apply to Mr. Ellis, Franklin Depot.

July 28-2w* J. H. MORRISON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY ANOTHER lot of $2,000 notes on North Carolina Banks. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
July 26-eod2t Commission Merchants.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce R. H. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 8-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the [illegible] Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by counsel, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. H. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 29-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Rehabites, the American Heroes, or the oligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.
Oakland, July 14, 1864 July 15-d&wte

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1854. June 30-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22-d2aw&wtd

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

Burke, Caldwell and McDowell.—MR. EDITOR:—The true Conservatives of this Senatorial district, composed of the counties of McDowell, Burke and Caldwell, will vote for Mr. TOD R. CALDWELL for the Senate, and L. A. TAYLOR for the Commons, in Burke county, and W. W. HOLDEN for Governor. Let them rally from now until the day of election is over and the victory is ours. CONSERVATIVES.
July 27-td

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.
July 7-d&wte

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't.
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&wtd.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PITT COUNTY.

For the Senate:
DR. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the Commons:
C. PERKINS.
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by soldiers and citizens. July [illegible]-d&wtde

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straitest sect." I am opposed to the military being supreme to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
H. H. BEST,
Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.
July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.
July 5-d&wtd

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possess sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.
York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-wtd

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY. July 16-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	[illegible] 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Rockingham.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the request of many political friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Rockingham in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

I was opposed to secession originally, thinking it would bring on us the worst calamity that ever befell any people. I am opposed to a second secession; as I think that would be alike dreadful in its consequences.

The war being on as I am in favor of prosecuting it to a successful termination, and I am proud to say that North Carolina has shown as united a determination to do so as any State in the Confederacy, and would to-day stand first on the Roll of Honor and Patriotism, but for the misrepresentations of some evil disposed persons of the motives of some of her best people, that have been too readily believed by the Executive at Richmond, and not sufficiently denied by our Executive at Raleigh.

I am in favor of negotiations being set on foot to obtain peace if possible on honorable terms, "holding the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as suspended by Congress; and when we are told it was enacted to control an expression of sentiment in North Carolina, to control our elections, and to muzzle certain presses of the State, I think it is high time we should speak in tones of thunder against such encroachments on our personal freedom.

I think the representative should be held to a strict account by his constituents, and that they should know how he votes on all questions relating to the public interests.

I hold it is the right of the people to hold such meetings as they may deem to the interest of themselves and their country, whether peace or other meetings, and at them to act and speak freely, so that nothing is done in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, the Constitution of this State, or the laws of the land.

I believe we should have the moral courage to assume the position taken by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and W. W. Holden, Esq., if we would retain our civil liberty as well as do all that we can to obtain our independence. It is, therefore, upon the great issue of the day, civil liberty or a military despotism.

As I do not expect to be able to canvass the County, I have thus given you in the form of a circular some of my views upon the issues now pending; and in conclusion, will say, if elected, I will do all I can to advance the interests of North Carolina, to maintain its ancient sovereignty, and to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected.

Yours, most respectfully,
JONES W. BURTON.
July 23-d&wtde Leaksville, N. C.

Buncombe & Wilkes.—We are requested to give notice, and to call the attention of the soldiers of these counties to the fact that Cap't. J. A. BREVARD, of the [illegible] N. C. Troops, is a candidate for the Commons in Buncombe, and Col. A. S. CALLOWAY, of Wilkes, is a candidate for the Commons in the latter county. They are both for Holden and for negotiations for peace.
July 25-d&wtde

To the Voters of Davidson County, Citizens and Soldiers.—We, the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that we are candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Our principles are strictly Conservative. We are for peace upon such terms as will satisfy a majority of the people, and will, if elected, use every effort to procure it. We are not afraid to trust the people, and will therefore vote to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to them if they desire it. We will do every thing in our power to advance what we believe to be the best interests of North-Carolina. We hope our friends at home will give information to their friends in the army.

For the Senate, H. ADAMS; for the Commons, LEWIS HANES, S. M. TOMLINSON.
Lexington, July 18, 1864. July 19-d&wtd

Richmond County.—We are authorized to announce Col. OLIVER H. DOCKERY as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
July 19-d&wtd

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.
July 14-d&wtd

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 360 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

July 20-d&w4t J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H A. DOWD, A Q M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18 d&wtf

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALANCE of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 18-tf

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Hillsboro road near the city, and the old [illegible] a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.
July 18-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO, for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JULY [illegible]

[illegible]

WATCH [illegible]

[illegible]

The people [illegible] of August. [illegible] One day for your Country, for Civil Liberty and for your Children, [illegible] a glorious victory [illegible]

Holden Tickets may be had in any quantities by application at the Standard or Progress Office.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—We are requested to give notice that Col J. P. H. Russ, the Conservative candidate for Sheriff, together with the other Conservative candidates, will address the people at the Court House, in this City, on Wednesday night, the 3d of August.

Negotiations—Reconstruction—Independence, &c.

Who knows but [illegible] may wake up some fine morning before the end of summer comes and whilst Sherman and Grant are still "pegging away" at Petersburg and Atlanta, and find that Mr Davis and Mr. Lincoln have settled the whole business and consummated the peace? Negotiations must have been commenced, for [illegible] from Lincoln have already been received at Richmond, and had audiences with Mr. Davis are admitted. Another peace commission tried to reach Washington but old Abe [illegible] such foolish conditions that the movement miscarried. But as George N. Sanders, who has finished up the business he had undertaken for North Carolina in Europe, has taken the matter in hand we may expect peace very soon, for George is [illegible] at pushing things through. He helped to break up the machine at Charleston and it is but right and proper he should help mend it. We doubt not but he has feathered his own little nest pretty well with little jobs during the progress of the war, and is in a condition to retire comfortably.

But of the negotiations. It appears that on the 12th inst., Mr. George N. Saunders wrote to Horace Greeley, of the New York "Tribune," asking a safe conduct for Prof. Holcombe, Hon C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and himself to Washington. Almost simultaneously, a commission from Mr. Lincoln, consisting of Col Jacques, of Illinois, and a Mr. Gilmore, appeared in the flag of truce boat at Varina, and were brought to Richmond. The Baltimore *Gazette* says these commissioners "had three interviews with Mr. Davis, and that Mr. Davis would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Confederacy." We are utterly opposed to reconstruction and hope Mr. Davis will not patch up the matter in any way inconsistent with our sense of right and honor; but we shall acquiesce in whatever terms he and Mr. Lincoln may make. On the 8th instant an editorial appeared in the *Progress* of which the following is an extract:

> "This war may go on, on and on, and yet the North and South must pause and parley at last. Why not now? We know that the people of the South would gladly remove the whole matter from the field of carnage and blood to the council chamber, and we believe such is the desire of the majority at the North, provided their leaders would let them. In the march from the Rappahannock to Petersburg, Grant has lost sixty to eighty thousand men and still Richmond stands! Has not Lincoln enough of blood and widows and orphans? Why then will not the Federal [illegible] propose an armistice and meet the Southern States in Convention? If they can propose any plan of reconstruction that the people of the South will accept, well, and if not, then agree upon a plan of separation. Better to let each State set up, temporarily, for itself than continue this havoc. The whole population of the entire country are groaning beneath burdens that are growing more heavily, while the very heavens seem almost draped in black at the sad spectacle below. The Federal leaders could close this war at once, if they would, and if they refuse to do it let the people hold them responsible. Once give us an armistice of sixty or ninety days and the fight is over, for if reason be once invoked it will accomplish that which the sword has not and never will."

At once the *Confederate* and *Conservative* and other Destructive papers caught up the sentence, "Better to let each State set up, temporarily, for itself than continue this havoc," and set up a tremendous howl over it. They declared we were for reconstruction, going back to Lincoln, &c. We denied it then, and we deny it now. We want peace, and to that end the first thing we want is an armistice. Let us have this and then our constituted authorities can hear all the arguments the Federal Government has to offer in favor of reconstruction, and offer our own in favor of separation and nationality; and finally a peace could be reached that the masses of both sections would be satisfied with and the world would consider honorable.

Great Britain did not acknowledge the independence of this country as a whole, but the independence of the States was [illegible] acknowledged and the government of the United States was formed afterwards. Therefore we say that if each State could resume its sovereignty, with the consent of all the other States, and "set up, temporarily, for itself," peace and good government would soon follow. We have a party in the South that will hear to no terms of peace that is not to come as the result of conquering the Federal [illegible] and while they do not expect the North to conquer them they believe it best for both governments that negotiation be commenced at as early a day as [illegible], believing that the contest can come to an end in no other way.

But [illegible] did not insist on our being [illegible] comes to our relief, and we are saved. The Richmond *Enquirer*, a government organ, and a paper that no doubt has authority to speak for the authorities, in noticing the Yankee commission to Richmond and the effort to get a commission to Washington, says:

> [illegible] steps being taken for peace, [illegible] on the part of Lincoln, [illegible] the Senate [illegible] Richmond [illegible] the Senator [illegible]
>
> "Even there, [illegible] the States of the Confederacy, and negotiations [illegible] the Union can be restored, if there is any possibility of [illegible], the recognition of the Confederate States would not stand in the way. If it can be shown [illegible] advantage to [illegible] return to the United States, it is an easy [illegible] the States which compose the Confederacy to undo their work."

The above appeared in the "leader" of the *Enquirer* of Monday last. Do the Destructives recognize it? Had we penned and published it we would have expected to have been arraigned before "Commissioner" Bragg before night. In fact there is more freedom in Richmond, under Davis and Seddon, than in Raleigh, under Bragg and Vance, anyhow. In there writs of habeas corpus are granted and discussed, and the merits of the case investigated, while here everything is done by drum head authority. These are facts and our people feel and know that they are facts. Remember that the *Enquirer* says: "And if the Union can be restored, if there is any possibility of [illegible], the recognition of the Confederate States would not stand in the way." Compare this with the extract from our article above for which we have been denounced by the Destructives as a reconstructionist and a traitor, and say which is the worse. We are for peace if any peace can be had that is better than a protraction of the war, but if such a peace is not to be had, after an honest effort to obtain it, we can only struggle on, trusting to Providence for deliverance.

It is very evident that Mr. Davis, himself, when he penned his first Inaugural at Montgomery, did not only consider a restoration of the government possible but probable, for in that first state paper he said:

> "With a Constitution differing only in form from that of our forefathers, in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intents, freed from sectional conflicts which have so much interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this your Constitution has made adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, our reunion with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable or desirable."

From this it will be seen Mr. Davis was then willing that the free States should join us and that the whole number of States might again come together as one government, under our flag and upon our Constitution. Mr. Davis may hold these or similar sentiment yet, and the Editor of the *Enquirer* may be only promulgating his views; we don't know.

We want peace and the best we can get, but we are not willing to accept a peace that will degrade or dishonor the Southern people. We certainly think that we have reached a point in this war when Christianity and civilization should revolt at farther havoc without an earnest and determined effort to stay the flow of blood.

We hope the *Confederate*, *Conservative* and other Destructive papers will copy this article, so that it may be seen that Mr. Davis and one of his organs, the Richmond *Enquirer*, have gone farther for reconstruction than we have.

Let Conservatives.

Remember that the Administration organs in Virginia, papers that have never done justice to our troops and whose columns are constantly filled with accusations against the loyalty of our people, are now, as they did two years ago, dictating to our veterans in camp and the people at home as to how they shall vote. They pursued the same course against Vance two years ago, and in favor of Johnston, but the soldiers in that State did not heed them then nor will they now. Their interference was looked on as impertinent, impudent and insulting; then, and will be so considered now. Our soldiers know how to vote, they know Mr. Holden and Gov. Vance, and if let alone they will make a wise choice. Some of the Virginia papers have been contemptuously insulting in their dictation to our soldiers and we trust the veterans will give them a severe rebuke by casting a large majority for Holden.

THIS IS LIFE.—If we die to day, the sun will shine as bright and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended for a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought upon your memory. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as they pass to their pleasure or their work. But no one will miss us, except our immediate connections; and in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Thus shall we all, now active in life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they shall soon be gone. In a few years not a single being can say, "I knew him." In another age we lived and did business with those who have long since slumbered in the tomb. This is life! How rapidly it passes! O blessed are they who are held in everlasting remembrance.

From Georgia.

The raiding of the railroads has [illegible] the mails beyond Augusta, but we have the [illegible] of Sunday which says:

Passengers who left Atlanta Saturday evening, report the battle still progressing. They state that the enemy have been driven beyond the Georgia Road and that it is now in our possession. Thirty-seven hundred prisoners have been captured, twenty five pieces of artillery and several stands of colors. The forces of Sherman fell back towards the Western & Atlantic Road, and were then between that and the Georgia Road, northeast of Atlanta. Our men are behaving like heroes, and the indications are that all ideas of giving up the city have been abandoned. Sherman is undoubtedly in a [illegible]. His confident anticipations of securing Atlanta by his favorite flank movement, have been dashed to pieces against Confederate steel, and, [illegible] of his communications, he is [illegible] to protect the railroad, the loss of which would prove fatal to his army. We expect [illegible] will take place in the [illegible] of the armies, for Sherman must defend the road by which he lives, and the Confederates, [illegible] its importance, will fight for its possession with a desperation unequalled by any they have yet shown.

Parties from the front represent the slaughter of the enemy to have been very great. We have no estimate of the loss on either side, but the enemy's from the fact of their being taken in front and flank, was many times greater than our own. One brigade of the enemy (supposed to have been that of Gen. Blair's) imitated the example of Col. Jefferson Davis at Buena Vista, and formed in the shape of the letter V, the acute angle to the front, but Hardee flanked them, and what were not killed were captured.

The battle commenced about 2 o'clock and raged till long after nightfall. On our part, it was scarcely anything but a series of charges—the men rushing upon the enemy wherever he made a stand like [illegible] hungry tigers.

The object of the enemy was to get the Macon and Western Railroad by marching around the Southside of the city, and thus surround it. But they were driven back to the Augusta road, hurled across that and forced back to a position northeast of the City.

It was reported that Gen. Cleburne was slightly wounded but did not leave the field. Gen. W. H. Walker was killed, and his remains passed through here to-day for Augusta. One or two other Generals were wounded, but nothing is now known of the truth of these reports.

Gov. Brown was in Macon organizing the militia, his headquarters being moved from Albany to that place. Gen. Johnston was also there on Saturday.

Over one thousand of our wounded in the Atlanta fight had arrived at Macon.

[From the Chronicle & Sentinel of Friday.]

FROM ATLANTA.

A gentleman who left Atlanta on Saturday says that the Yankees had retired within their entrenchments, and were amusing themselves by shelling the city. Several buildings had already been destroyed, among them the large one occupied by Mr. Honneout as a drug store.

The position held by Sherman is a strong one and is well fortified. It is thought that General Hood will not undertake to drive them from it, but will prevent them from making further advances.

FROM UP THE ROAD.

From passengers by the Georgia Road we gather the annexed news:

On Friday a force of the enemy appeared at Social Circle and burned the depot and buildings containing government stores. They then branched off towards Athens. It is stated that the whole raiding force of the Yankees is moving on that place, in three bodies. Altogether it is thought they number about 6,000.

Athens, we are informed, is well fortified.—There is stationed there a large cavalry force under Col. Young. Besides this an infantry force, of between one and two thousand can be raised. The State militia who were on their way to Macon have turned towards Athens. It is to be hoped that the force will be sufficient to repel the invaders.

A gentleman from Madison, who saw the raiders pass that place, states that they appeared to be in high spirits, and traveled along carelessly, as if they expected to meet no opposition.

If commandants of certain posts were men fitted for their positions, would this be the case? We think not. Better meet and repulse the enemy before they have overrun the whole country than wait and have to repulse them at your own doors after they have done all the damage they can. This is the opinion of the community.

THE RAIDERS.

It is rumored that a party of three thousand raiders left the main body just above Madison. Fifteen hundred of them, it is said, went in the direction of Eatonton and fifteen hundred towards the Oconee bridge on the Central Railroad. A large force has left Macon to intercept and drive back both of these raiding parties.

There are a great many rumors from Atlanta. We give them as given us without vouching for their correctness.

One rumor says Sherman attacked our troops and drove them back to their entrenchments with great slaughter.

Another rumor states that Sherman is in full retreat across the Chattahoochee.

It is further stated that Gen. Hood has ordered all the stock sent off on the West Point railroad back to Atlanta; has also ordered up his pontoon train; and has also ordered four hundred thousand rations from Macon, and four hundred thousand from Atlanta.

The Express Company, it is said, has re-established its office in Atlanta.

[From the Columbus Enquirer.]

THE ALABAMA RAID.

The Yankee force that committed such wide-spread depredation on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad came down through Northeastern Alabama, and their purpose was first suspected or understood when they had reached the neighborhood of Talladega. Gen. Clanton, with a small force of cavalry, pushed on immediately from a position above Talladega to intercept them. He encountered them twice in that region—at Ten Islands and at Greensport, on both of which occasions, small as his force was, he arrested their progress and drove them back. [illegible] advancing. But they had [illegible] selected for daring enterprise, [illegible] ahead and rapidly advancing towards the scene of their operations. General Clanton followed as fast as his horses would admit.

The Yankees struck the railroad between Notasulga and Auburn, and it is believed commenced tearing up the track and destroying the other railroad property in both directions—towards Chehaw and Auburn. At or near Chehaw they encountered a force hastily organized and sent on from Montgomery and other places, and a sharp fight here occurred, the particulars of which have not yet reached us.

It, however, checked the progress of the raiders towards Montgomery, and they continued to destroy the track &c., to and east of Auburn.—At Auburn they destroyed the railroad and government property of all kinds. It is by some said that they did no damage to private property, and by others that they burnt the Railroad Hotel kept by James S. Moore.

The report of their killing three gentlemen of Auburn in cold blood is doubtless unfounded. At Opelika two car loads of leather were destroyed, and the raiders took as much bacon as they wanted themselves, and burnt and distributed the balance among the poor. There was not over 10,000 lbs of government bacon there.—They took all the horses and mules they could get, and were thus enabled to keep their command mounted on vigorous animals.

From Opelika they advanced but a mile or so in this direction, tearing up the track. They were still closely followed by Gen. Clanton with his jaded force of not more than two hundred cavalry and the detachment from the western division of the road, and had they been vigorously met at Opelika by a force from this direction, there is little doubt that they would have sustained a severe rebuke and been compelled to take to the woods from a point whence their escape to Sherman's lines would have been difficult. They arrived at Opelika on Tuesday, and left on the same evening.

On the West Point branch they tore up the track for about a mile and a half, when the pursuit from the west, with the indications, doubtless, that a warm reception awaited them at West Point, compelling them to abandon the railroad track and retreat in the direction of LaFayette. Gen. Clanton followed them, with his small and worn out command, through LaFayette, and there finding that they were far ahead, and were much better mounted and making directly for Sherman's lines, he gave up the pursuit. He captured, along his whole pursuing track, 25 or 30 prisoners, 70 or 80 horses, a number of guns, and some ammunition, &c.

The report that the Yankees reached Tuskegee and burnt buildings there, was false, as was also the report of their advance to Youngesboro'.

We learn that a gentleman of Opelika killed three of the raiders by bushwhacking them.

The raiding force was a division of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Rousseau, a lawyer of Louisville, Ky., and consisted of 1500 or 2,000 picked men, splendidly equipped and mounted on choice horses.

The raiders obtained possession of an engine and tender sent up from this city for observation on Tuesday. The engine ran off the track near Opelika, and was abandoned on the approach of the enemy.

ADDITIONAL FROM ATLANTA.

We find the following telegrams which have not yet reached this city, in the *Whig* of the 27th:

ATLANTA, July 25.—The enemy made an attempt last night to break our lines, but was repulsed by Cheatham after a conflict of one hour.

During the day quiet prevailed around the city, the only demonstration being occasional picket firing. At midday to-day the Yankees opened with shell again upon the city, shelling it one hour with some vigor. No notice of his intention to shell the city was given to enable the women and children to be removed to places of safety. His barbarous violation of the usages of civilized warfare only enabled him to murder a few non-combatants. Most of the shells come from twenty pounder parrot guns in position on the line of the Western Atlantic Railroad, with occasional missiles from another gun east of the city.

The gallant operations on Wednesday and Friday seem to have impressed the Yankees with a wholesome desire to strengthen their flanks, which they are now doing. Their display of Rocket signals has been brilliant, indicating some movement on their part.

The following address to the troops was read this morning:

HEAD'QRS ARMY TENNESSEE, }
In the Field, July 25. }

Soldiers:—Experience has proved to you that safety in time of battle consists in getting into close quarters with the enemy. Guns and colors are the only unerring indications of victory. The valor of troops is easily estimated, too, by the number of those secured. If your enemy be allowed to continue the operation of flanking you out of position, our cause is in peril. Your recent brilliant success proves your ability to prevent it. You have but to will it and God will grant us the victory which your commander and your country so confidently expect.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

> "If you vote for W. W. Holden, fellow-citizens of North Carolina, you vote to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to North Carolina, and to superadd the unutterable horrors of civil war to the pending struggle for national existence.—*Conservative.*

Precisely the position taken in reference to Vance two years ago. The *State Journal*, then the oracle of the "patriots and property holders," predicted that if Vance was elected Lincoln would march an army of fifty thousand men to Raleigh in less than sixty days! The Yankees did not come then and those who make the prediction about transferring the theatre of war to this State don't believe it now; it is only done to elect Vance and continue the forage rations of the stall-federates.

Let Conservatives remember that if they vote for Vance they vote to endorse the suspension of the habeas corpus and perpetuate military tyranny in North Carolina.

The Election Yesterday.

The freedom of the ballot box is gone so far as the voting of soldiers are concerned. There were, we learn, about 500 votes polled at the hospitals in this city and at the Quarter master's office yesterday at which Mr. Holden got only some forty odd. The detailed men who desire to vote for Mr. Holden will not vote until next Thursday, when they hope to have a better showing than they could have had under the arrangement yesterday. We do not know the number of North Carolinians in the hospitals here but suppose that not half of them voted, and of course those who did not vote are all or nearly all for Mr. Holden. We learn that at some of the hospitals persons were allowed to enter, electioneer for Vance and tear up Holden tickets, and it is positively asserted that sick and wounded men were given to understand that if they voted for Holden they would be sent to the field if able to walk. It seems the Pettigrew hospital was the only one at which Holden men attempted to vote.

A telegraph from Kinston informs us that Vance got 115 in the 1st N. C. Battalion and Holden none. At this writing we have no dispatches from other places, but judging from present indications there will be but a few thousand votes, say six or eight, given in the army, though we must have from forty to fifty thousand men in the field. As we feared, Holden men have been awed into silence by threats and fears of punishment and have not voted. Yet the people of the State have it in their power to elect him by a large majority, and unless they rise in their might and do it we have no idea that they will ever be permitted to go through the form of another such farce as was enacted yesterday. Let the friends of civil liberty and the rights of the ballot box poll their full strength for Mr. Holden on Thursday next and he will be elected by ten thousand majority.

We shall publish the vote from the army as fast as received.

P. S. Since writing the above a dispatch from Fayetteville informs us that Vance received, at the Arsenal and Hospital in that place, 133, and Holden 9. Of course the Holden men did not vote, either being awed into silence or waiting until next Thursday. As far as heard from the army vote is so small as scarcely to amount to anything, and cannot affect the result. It is not likely that one-third of the army will vote at all.

The Lovers of Civil Liberty

Will remember that Hon. T. C. Fuller said in his speech at Fayetteville that there was a party in this country that "had an awful squinting towards despotism"—that they were "banded together and knew each other," and were "to be found in Congress and in all the State Legislatures." Mr. Fuller is a member of Congress, heard all the discussions in secret session and of course knows what he states to be so. Now we ask, who compose this party? Who are the leaders?—what their purpose? The purpose evidently is to pervert and change the fundamental principles of our government and establish a monarchy with a king to rule over the people.—This is the object, and the leaders are to be found among the original secessionists—the very men who plotted and manœuvred for the overthrow and destruction of the National Democratic party in 1860 with the object and purpose of breaking up the government and plunging the country into the horrors of war. And they are responsible, with the abolition leaders at the North, for all this gigantic butchery. These leaders are autocrats and monarchists at heart and mean to establish imperial rule if not put down at the ballot box; and all the secessionists and Destructives are ready to applaud the act. This is no secret for they are frequently heard to express their purpose for a King and to declare that poor white men have no right to vote. These Despotic leaders and all their partisans support Gov. Vance, and why do they support him? Because they have no kind of doubt but he can be induced to yield and be made to serve their purpose. They believe he would rather see the people enslaved than to be deprived of office and its privileges.—Are the people ready for perpetual military rule with a King instead of a President, and only such persons to be allowed to vote as have so many acres and so many negroes? If not prepared to submit to all this let them vote for Mr. Holden, who holds that their personal rights must be respected and civil liberty preserved at all hazards.

Remember that Mr. Fuller says the secessionists "are banded together" and "have an awful squinting towards despotism;" and remember, further, that they all support Gov. Vance. If he is a Conservative why do they support him? We will give a diamond as large as a twelve pound ball for every original secessionist in the State that can be produced who votes for Mr. Holden. And why will they not vote for him? Because they hate him for his bold defence of the rights of the masses and advocacy of negotiations for an honorable peace. They do not want peace but war, and hence they hate all who advocate peace.

Remember that Mr. Holden is the peace candidate for Governor and that he has been mobbed and his life threatened on account of his advocacy of peace.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A STORE, WITH OR without a bake oven attached and one or more rooms with or without furniture.
Apply at this office for one week. July 28-eod1w*